CLAIMS

1. A method of treating a mammal having diminished renal function, comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a TGF-β antagonist and a therapeutically effective amount of a RAAS antagonist in the amounts and for a period of time sufficient to treat renal insufficiency.

2. A method of slowing loss of renal function in a mammal having a renal disorder, comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a TGF-β antagonist and a therapeutically effective amount of a RAAS antagonist thereby slowing the loss of the renal function.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the renal function the loss of which is slowed is selected from the group consisting of pressure filtration, selective reabsorption, tubular secretion, and systemic blood pressure regulation.

4. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the RAAS antagonist is an ACE inhibitor.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the ACE inhibitor is lisinopril.

6. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the TGF-β antagonist is selected from the group consisting of an anti-TGF-β antibody, an anti-TGF-β receptor antibody, and soluble TGF-β receptor.

7. The method of claim 8, wherein the anti-TGF-β antibody or the anti-TGF-β receptor antibody is human or humanized.

8. The method of claim 8, wherein the anti-TGF-β antibody specifically binds to TGF-β1, TGF-β2, and TGF-β3.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the anti-TGF-β antibody specifically binds to TGF-β1 and TGF-β2.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein the antibody is 1D11 or a derivative thereof.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the antibody specifically binds to TGF-β1.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the antibody is CAT192 or a derivative thereof.

13. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the mammal is human.

14. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the mammal is diabetic.

15. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the mammal is hypertensive.

16. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the TGF-β antagonist and the RAAS antagonists are administered concomitantly for more than 2 weeks.

17. A method of improving renal function in a mammal having diminished renal function, the method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a TGF-β antagonist and a therapeutically effective amount of a RAAS antagonist to the mammal in the amounts and for a time period sufficient to improve the renal function.

18. The method of claim 17, the renal function is improved by at least 10%.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the mammal has renal insufficiency.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein the mammal has renal failure.

21. The method of claim 17, herein the mammal has end-stage renal disease.

22. The method of claim 17, wherein the mammal is diabetic.

23. The method of claim 17, wherein the renal function which is improved is selected from the group consisting of pressure filtration, selective reabsorption, and tubular secretion.

24. The method of claim 17, wherein proteinuria is reduced by at least 10%.

25. The method of claim 17, wherein urinary albumin excretion is reduced by at least 10%.

26. The method of claim 17, wherein the RAAS antagonist is an ACE inhibitor.

27. The method of claim 17, wherein the ACE inhibitor is enalapril.

28. The method of claim 17, wherein the TGF-β antagonist is selected from the group consisting of an anti-TGF-β antibody, an anti-TGF-β receptor antibody, and soluble TGF-β receptor.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein the anti-TGF-β antibody or the anti-TGF-β receptor antibody is human or humanized.

30. The method of claim 28, wherein the anti-TGF-β antibody specifically binds to TGF-β1, TGF-β2, and TGF-β3.

31. The method of claim 28, wherein the anti-TGF-β antibody specifically binds to TGF-β1 and TGF-β2

32. The method of claim 28, wherein the TGF-β antibody is 1D11 or a humanized or human derivative thereof.

33. The method of claim 28, wherein the TGF-β antibody specifically binds to TGF-β1.

34. The method of claim 28, wherein the TGF-β antibody is CAT192 or a derivative thereof.

35. The method of claim 17, wherein the mammal is human.

36. The method of claim 17, wherein the mammal is diabetic.

37. The method of claim 17, wherein the mammal is hypertensive.

38. The method of claim 17, wherein the TGF-β antagonist and the RAAS antagonists are administered concomitantly for more than 2 weeks.